

Kuwaiti premier to visit S. Arabia

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah will visit Saudi Arabia Saturday for talks on bilateral ties, a Kuwaiti official said Sunday. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid told reporters after the weekly cabinet meeting the trip was planned before a gunboat attack on Kuwait's Bobbyan Island last Wednesday which Kuwait blamed on Iran. But diplomats said the Bobbyan attack, in which Kuwait said two of its soldiers were wounded, was likely to be discussed by Sheikh Saad and his counterpart Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Thani. A Saudi military delegation headed by Colonel Abdul Aziz Turk Al Atashan, head of military works at the Saudi Defence Ministry, is currently visiting Kuwait. Rashid said the cabinet discussed a report on the Bobbyan incident and "measures taken to prevent its repetition," without elaborating. Iran has denied Kuwait's report on the incident.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation جورдан تايمز يومية صادرة عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية الرأي

Volume 13 Number 3748

AMMAN MONDAY APRIL 4, 1988, SHABAN 16, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King congratulates Senegal, Hungary

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Sunday to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on his country's Independence Day. The King wished the president continued health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the people of Senegal. King Hussein sent a similar cable of good wishes to the Hungarian president on his country's Independence Day.

Sudan faces meningitis threat

KHARTOUM (R) — Hospitals were jammed with patients Sunday as a deadly meningitis epidemic gripped Sudan's capital. Official figures show 4,000 of the capital's four million people have contracted the disease. The government has announced that 82 people had died of meningitis throughout the country. No further figure has been given but press reports say the toll is now well over 100. Health officials said 250 new cases were reported every day in the last week of March.

Israeli army on new uprising 'offensive'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin conceded Sunday that the Israeli army had taken the offensive to quell the 16-week Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and Easter festivities were cancelled because of the violence.

Rabin, on a tour of the occupied Gaza Strip, told reporters troops initiated clashes with Palestinian protesters Saturday, the bloodiest day of the uprising in which six Arabs were killed.

"In the majority of the incidents, not in all of them, the confrontations were a result of our initiative with the goal of ensuring calm by taking action against violence, in order to stop the violence," he said.

Two Palestinians died Sunday.

Violent protests broke out in the West Bank town of Tulkarem after a Palestinian was killed when he tried to raise a Palestinian flag on an electricity pole, an army spokesman said.

According to the army version of the incident, the boy died when he fell off the pole and his head hit the ground. But Palestinian sources said 15-year-old Maamoun Abdul Rahim was shot by troops when he tried to raise the Palestinian flag.

Rabin's family took his body from a nearby hospital and carried it through Tulkarem in a mass procession. One border policeman was injured by a stone when trying to break up the march, Israel Radio said. The army clamped a curfew on part of

the town.

In another incident, the army said Khalil Jaber Hamzawi, 18, died when soldiers ordered him to climb a poll and take down a flag from a utility pole in the Askar refugee camp near Nablus.

New policy

Rabin said Saturday's bloody clashes were "outbursts of hostilities" that did not represent a worsening of the violence.

"Basically, especially with the

Gaza Strip, we see relative tranquillity, with here and there outbursts of hostilities, but they are coped with very effectively," he said.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper quoted military sources as saying the army had adopted a new policy of entering even remote Arab villages to break up protests instead of ignoring demonstrators as long as they did not endanger lives or interfere with traffic on the main roads.

Sheik Saadeddin Alami, the 77-year-old mufti of Jerusalem, told a reporter from his hospital bed that he suffered heart problems after an Israeli policeman struck him Friday as he sought permission to allow TV cameramen into the Al Aqsa Mosque

from morning until noon.

area.

At Ramallah hospital, 16 kilometres north of Jerusalem, a 40-year-old Arab died of wounds he suffered Wednesday in a clash with Israeli soldiers. During the clash, Ali Diab Abu Ali of the West Bank village Yatta, was shot in the neck and paralysed, said a doctor who spoke on condition of anonymity.

His death brought to 136 the number of Palestinians killed in four months of anti-Israeli protests, according to U.N. figures.

Celebrations cancelled

Latin Patriarch for the Holy Land Michael Sabbah cancelled all Easter celebrations, including a traditional procession in Jerusalem's walled Old City.

Far fewer pilgrims arrived in Jerusalem this year.

About 1,000 pilgrims from around the world attended Easter Sunday services in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

Church officials said the number of worshippers dropped by half from last year, apparently because many pilgrims were scared away by the violence in the occupied territories.

Bahrain also reported sinking six Iranian gunboats in the Gulf.

An Iraqi high command statement said Iraqi jets attacked and set on fire oil refineries in the Iranian cities of Estahban and Tabriz Sunday.

Security was low-key Sunday at the Crusader-built church, where about half a dozen uniformed police stood guard in the courtyard and at the entrance.

But dozens of soldiers were stationed throughout the Old City, some on rooftops and others patrolling the narrow cobblestone streets. An Israeli policeman was stabbed in the Old City Friday.

The Iraqi planes raided the two refineries, setting them ablaze at 2.40 p.m. (1040 GMT), the communiqué said.

It said the raids "were aimed at inflicting further destruction on the economic platforms financing the Iranian regime in its aggression on Iraq."

A report carried by the Iranian

news agency, IRNA, said residential areas were hit in the attack, killing five people and wounding 50 others.

The attacks, which were among 140 jet-fighter combat missions reported by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) during the day, signalled a rekindling of the "war of the cities" after a 2½-day break.

Hundreds of civilians have been killed or wounded in more than a month of missile or warplane raids.

In the ground war, IRNA denied Iraqi forces had defeated Iran's troops and their Kurdish allies in the mountainous northeast of Iraq last week.

Iraq said its forces sank six Iranian gunboats during the night as they attempted to approach an offshore oil platform in the northern reaches of the Gulf during the night. Iran denied it.

The Iraqi attacks on Isfahan and Tabriz came about six hours after Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left the Iraqi capital. Baghdad had ceased its attacks on Iranian cities during his visit, and had announced it would not resume attacks for six hours after he left.

Turkish sources said Ozal, who arrived in Ankara later Sunday, had proposed a lasting cease-fire in missile and warplane raids on cities that began Feb. 29, but neither Turkish nor Iraqi officials would comment publicly on this.

Ozal said in a departure statement that Turkey was trying to help the United Nations end the 7½-year-old war between its two neighbouring states.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz told journalists accompanying the Turkish prime minister that Iraq was willing to stop raiding cities if Tehran accepting conditions laid down by Baghdad

last month. INA reported. The conditions included an end to aggression on Iraq's border and attacks on civilian areas.

Iraq also said there was a need to differentiate between residential areas and economic facilities used to fuel Iran's war machine, which it regards as legitimate targets.

Ozal told INA before he left that last July's U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 ordering an immediate ceasefire was the only sound basis to end the Iran-Iraq war.

He said Turkey, which is neutral in the war and maintains good relations with both sides, supported the United Nations in its efforts to stop the fighting.

Ozal, who visited Teheran in late February, and President Saddam Hussein earlier called for an end to the war "taking into consideration the rights of Iraq and Iran."

Baghdad conditionally accepted the U.N. resolution but it was ignored by Teheran which says it will continue fighting until Iraq is branded as "the aggressor."

Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan who saw off Ozal at Baghdad airport, said his talk had helped to improve friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In an interview with Anatolian news agency, Ramadan called on Turkey to step up security along the Iraqi border, where he implied that pro-Iranian Kurdish guerrillas were active.

5 Muslim leaders to meet in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Four Muslim heads of state and PLO leader Yasser Arafat will meet in Kuwait next week to discuss the Gulf, Afghanistan and the Israeli-occupied territories, diplomatic sources said Sunday. They said the two-day meeting of Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) committee heads starting April 10 would discuss regional developments since the January 1987 Islamic summit. The open agenda was likely to be dominated by the Iran-Iraq war and the four-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories, they said. Apart from Arafat, presidents Mohammed Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan, Kenya Ewen of Turkey and Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives were expected to join Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah for the meeting. Senegal, Morocco and Gibon would send lower-ranking officials, the diplomats said. At its last summit, the 46-member OIC asked Sheikh Jaber to follow up efforts to end the war between Iran and Iraq. But Iran, which boycotted the summit on the grounds that Kuwait favoured Iraq, has rejected new OIC initiatives. The 1987 summit also called for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, whose OIC membership was suspended after Moscow's 1979 intervention.

Dudin, Khayyat condemn attack on Alami

By Jamal Halaby
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Two Jordanian Cabinet members Sunday denounced an assault by Israeli authorities on a prominent Muslim clergyman in Jerusalem.

Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin described the action as "shameless" and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Khayyat said it was a "most violent and inhumane action" against the Islamic community around the world.

Sheik Saadeddin Alami, the mufti of Jerusalem and the highest-ranking Islamic religious figure, said he suffered heart problems after an Israeli policeman struck him Friday as he was asking police to let TV cameras into the Al Aqsa Mosque compound.

"When I was trying to speak to them, one hit me very hard on my back... they pushed me very hard, and I fell," said the 77-year-old mufti, speaking in a near-whisper from his bed at Al Muqassed hospital, according to news reports.

He said he suffered heart failure immediately after the incident. "My health is very bad. I cannot take one injury," he said. An Israeli police spokesman denied Alami was attacked.

"Israel's aggression on Alami is a violation of international and human laws and traditions," Khayyat said. "Alami is not only our religious leader in the occupied lands, but he is also a symbol of the uprising," he said.

Khayyat said Alami was attacked after Friday prayers at Al Aqsa. He said an Israeli soldier hit the mufti with a stick on the "back of his head a few times till he fell unconscious."

Khayyat said that Jordan had appealed to the United Nations and international circles in Europe and the United States to stop Israel's aggression.

He also sent cables to religious affairs leaders in Islamic countries, the World Islamic League and other forums to inform them of "Israel's hostile acts against innocent Palestinians and the increasing threats against the Muslim community."

Chinese envoy delivers message to Saudi leader

RIVADH (Agencies) — A senior Chinese envoy arrived here Sunday carrying a message from President Li Xianian to King Fahd dealing with the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian problem, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported.

The SPA dispatch made no reference to the reported recent deployment by Saudi Arabia of Chinese-supplied missiles, which has prompted an expression of concern by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Last month Saudi Arabia confirmed it was buying Chinese intermediate-range missiles. According to U.S. State Department officials, the deal involved CSS-2 missiles with a range of 3,500 kilometres.

SPA said Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan handed the written message to Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

It added this was a reply to two messages dealing with the Gulf war and the Palestinian problem, the SPA reported.

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Meanwhile, London's Sunday Telegraph reported that Israel may be considering an air attack on Saudi Arabia's new missile bases.

Citing unidentified British diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv, the Telegraph said: "Any Israeli attack would have the most serious political and military implications."

It said the sources "feel that a pre-emptive attack, similar to those launched against Iraq's nuclear reactor and the PLO headquarters in Tunis in October 1985, remains very likely."

The weekly said U.S.-Saudi relations are at their lowest point for many years following the Saudi acquisition of "perhaps 50 Chinese CSS-2 ballistic missiles."

The Sunday Times speculated that the Saudis might eventually fit the missiles with nuclear warheads developed by Pakistan.

An Israeli air strike with F-15 aircraft would be at long range and would require several refuellings, while the Saudis might retaliate with their British-supplied Tornado bombers, the newspaper said.

Moscow seeks new Afghan options

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Kabul Sunday, saying he planned to confer with Afghan President Najibullah on policy options in case Geneva peace talks failed, TASS news agency said.

Speaking to reporters in the Israeli military settlement of Ginat, Shamir said the Arabs were accomplish nothing with violence and predicted arranging peace talks would be lengthy process.

It said: "I'm sceptical about all the prophecies that the talks will have some kind of result, a breakthrough," said Shamir, who called for Shultz to concentrate on the substance of a settlement and not the logistics of starting negotiations.

The PLO also restated "its categoric refusal of all projects aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause," and said that "the adequate framework for a just solution resides in an international conference."

His remarks appeared aimed primarily at Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who told reporters during a visit to an occupied West Bank settlement Sunday that Shultz had to "convince me" of the need for an international peace conference.

Shultz's third Middle East shuttle came since October began after a sharp escalation of bloodshed in the past week in which 20 Palestinians have been killed and scores more shot by Israeli soldiers.

PLO restates stand In Tunis, the Palestinian Li-

ground leaders called a general strike in the West Bank and Gaza Monday to protest the Shultz visit. They demanded Palestinians avoid meeting Shultz during his visit.

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Jordan's mosaics on world tour

Reprinted from
Jordan Magazine

MILLIONS of people who have never visited Jordan are now being given the opportunity to see some of its finest Byzantine mosaics. On tour abroad for the first time is a stunning exhibition of some 80 pieces chosen from the wealth of mosaic art discovered in various parts of the country.

Organised as a travelling show by the Jordan Department of Antiquities, it is a rare event not likely to occur again, due to the fragility and value of the ancient artifacts it contains. What amounts to tons of mosaic pavement, many of them quite large in size, are being carefully transported from city to city and continent to continent — a project perhaps too risky to be repeated.

The exhibition premiered in Rome in the spring of 1986, then went on to two museums in Austria. In March 1987, it moved to West Germany, where it was shown in Munster, Munich and Berlin museums; and by spring this year, it will be on its way across the Atlantic to begin its tour in the United States and Canada.

The mosaics in the exhibit, dating from the sixth to early eighth centuries A.D., come from a number of Byzantine sites in Jordan, among them Madaba, Mt. Nebo, Khirbet al-Mukhayyat, Ma'in, Khirbet as-Samra, Massuh and Jerash, where they were found beneath the ruins of early Christian churches, public buildings and other ancient structures. The largest single piece among them is a mid-sixth-century pavement measuring 40 square metres

in size. It was uncovered at al-Mukhayyat, a site located between Mt. Nebo and Madaba which is believed to be the actual town of biblical Nebo.

Most of these Byzantine mosaics were once the decorative floors of churches, yet their imagery is seldom religious in character. Christian iconography or biblical scenes are rare; instead there is an emphasis on design, geometric or arabesque, and on the animalistic and symbolic portrayal of subjects pertaining to everyday life. The al-Mukhayyat tapestry is a typical example: it depicts a ritual frequently featured in Byzantine church mosaics: The annual harvesting of grapes. Enclosed within swirling patterns of foliage are the lively figures of men and women, their baskets filled with grapes; and interspersed among them, some friendly some fearsome, are the various animals that share their environment — lions, wild boar, wolves, sheep, peacocks, birds and fish.

Of the few mosaics based on a religious motif is one from Ma'in, where a number of Byzantine church mosaics have been found. Dated 730 A.D. and originally consisting of a huge pavement, it survives now only in fragments. Included in the exhibition are several pieces, ranging from one to two square metres in size, that are all pictures of various churches that must have existed then in Palestine and Jordan. They once formed part of the mosaic's border, which in its complete state probably contained 24 similar portrayals. In concept, style and originality, it must have been no less impressive than the grand tapestry installed some 60 years later in the Church of St. Stephen at Umm er-Rasas.



The Madaba Map

Still in its original place on the floor of the St. George Greek Orthodox Church in Madaba, this imaginatively illustrated mosaic is especially prized for its historical content. It is, uniquely, the oldest existing map of the Holy Land, making it a rare source of information on the topography and onomastics of the region 1,400 years ago. It shows sites of significance in biblical history, some never before identified. Scores of cities and towns, including the old walled city of Jerusalem, are portrayed and named; the Dead Sea, the Jordan River, the Nile and all surrounding mountains and valleys are delineated and identified.

Unknown and neglected for more than a thousand years, the mosaic first came to light in 1884, when its existence in Madaba was reported to the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem. Another twelve years passed, however, before its importance was recognised and efforts to preserve it were made. In 1896, during the building of a new church over the ruins of the ancient basilica where the mosaic lay, a scholar visiting the site saw the map and hastened to inform his colleagues in Jerusalem of its value. Unfortunately,

construction work by then had totally destroyed large sections of the mosaic pavement.

The map, in its original, complete form, is believed to have measured approximately 190 square metres. Executed in the mid-sixth century to adorn the transept of an early Byzantine church, it contained the illustrated cartography of geographical area extending from Damascus in the north to Petra in the south and from central Jordan in the east to the Mediterranean, the Nile Delta and Alexandria in the west. The principal fragment preserved and now existing measures about 30 square metres — less than one-sixth of the original.

At its centre, virtually intact, is Jerusalem.

Unlike the north-south orientation of modern cartography, the Madaba map is laid out to be read east-west. To the mosaics who designed the map, this approach was logical and correct. The church for which it was created, like the church that houses it now, was traditionally oriented to the east and entered from the west. Thus, the mosaic pavement was laid out in the same direction, so that anyone entering the church would be facing both the background and the true east

geographically. The east-west orientation is also followed in the details of the map, such as in the depiction of building facades and the placement of inscriptions — all are meant to be viewed by a person facing east.

Counting an average of 120 mosaic cubes per square decimeter, it is estimated that about 2.3 million stone tesserae were used to produce the entire original map. Calculating that an expert can lay up to 200 cubes an hour, and given a minimum team of three full-time workers, execution of the pavement must have taken a full year, not including the many hours spent on laying foundations, preparing designs and cutting cubes.

The mosaic includes a wide variety of colours — different shades of red, green and blue; browns, greys and yellows; violet, black and white — all found in the natural stone of the region. Specific hues were utilised to define changes in topography, the lowlands and valleys appear in the light colours, while darker tones are used for hills and mountains. Rivers and seas are deep blue, with waves traced in brown and black. Red-tiled roofs designate churches and official buildings, and all images are outlined with a single line of black cubes.

Where the background is light in colour, inscriptions appear in black or red; where the background is dark, the lettering is set in white.

Most of the inscriptions, which are all in Greek, give the sixth-century place names. Some places are also identified by their earlier names, such as the Dead Sea, which is described as "The Lake of Salt and Asphalt, which is also the Dead Sea." Of the various legends included in the map, several are verses from the Bible, while the others refer to the special character of a place or give a brief account of an event that occurred at the site.

The artist also created specific symbols to convey the size of a city or village. Small cities, such as Jericho, are represented by a wall with four or five towers. Large villages are indicated by three or four towers connected by a wall with one or more gates. And smaller communities are marked by two towers or squares.

In style and pictorial profusion, the Madaba map is typically Byzantine and a forerunner to the illustrated cartography of the Middle Ages. Trees, plants, animals, fish, boats, human figures and inscriptions, while of informative value today, were often added by the artist simply as decorative motifs to fill the empty spaces between adjacent Byzantine churches, each measuring some 23 by 15 metres

exercised freedom — and emphasised his religious affiliation — in the selection of biblical sites and references. Study of the surviving fragments of the map reveals a preponderance of New Testament localities over those mentioned in the Old Testament.

The Umm er-Rasas pavement

Exceptional in size and beauty, and as historically valuable as the Madaba map, the mosaic church pavement discovered at Umm er-Rasas is one of the most splendid pieces in Jordan's outdoor museum.

Umm er-Rasas, which means "mother of lead," had long been known by archaeologists to contain the remains of a Byzantine town. To the Jordanian-Italian team that began excavating the site last summer, it was a most likely spot to look for

mosaics.

Under the direction of the noted specialist in Late Roman-Byzantine mosaics, Father Michael Piccirillo of the Franciscan Archaeological Institute, and Taysir Atiyat of the Jordan Department of Antiquities, the team almost immediately uncovered a remarkable cache of not one, but two large, well-preserved mosaic tapestries. They were found beneath the ruins of two adjacent Byzantine churches, each measuring some 23 by 15 metres

in size and belonging to a wider complex of religious structures on the site.

The most important mosaic of the two, in historical content, is the pavement that fills the nave of the Church of St. Stephen. An inscription found in the nave indicates 786 A.D. as the completion date of the church, which gives its decorative tapestry the distinction of being the latest known Byzantine mosaic in Jordan. The inscription (in Greek, as are all others) informs of the dedication of the church to St. Stephen and adds that it was built by John, son of Isaac, "deacon and chief of the people of Castron Mephaon." Such details point to the continued presence of a thriving Christian community well into the Islamic era and reinforce other accumulated evidence of peaceful co-existence between Christians and Muslims in the region.

Title inscriptions contained in the mosaic also provide new information on the ancient names of cities. Several of those listed, such as Diblaton and Limbon, are not mentioned in any other historical source. One inscription, of special interest, establishes the original name of Umm er-Rasas.

It is identified in Greek as *Castron Mephaon* (*Mephaon Camp*), which corresponds to the early Arabic *Mepha'a* and the biblical *Meph-a-ab*, mentioned in Joshua and Jeremiah as a city in the Kingdom of Moab.

Other inscriptions along one side of the mosaic identify the church's benefactors. Most of them are Arabic names, such as *Gumala* (*Jamieh*), *Ayyas*, and *Petros Arabo* (*Peter the Arab*). One inscription, brief, modest and devout, reads: "O Lord, remember your servant the mosaicist whose name you

know." It bears no signature.

In composition and style, the tapestry is typically Byzantine, without the suggestion of Roman influence that appears in earlier mosaics. Perspective is flat and two-dimensional; and images are stylised and proportioned to fit into the repetitive patterns of the overall design. The central section of the mosaic is made up of alternating square and circle medallions, each enclosing a realistic depiction of daily life: Hunting scenes, wine-making animals, trees and the like. The surrounding border is composed of a wide panel that portrays, in somewhat sky-line images, the various cities of the region. Identified by their eighth-century names, they include 7 in Jordan, 8 in Palestine and 10 in Egypt, among them Amman, Madaba, Karak, Jerusalem, Nablus, Gaza and Alexandria.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:50 Children's programmes
16:30 Al Munahil (children's educational programme)
17:00 Programme on History of Mathematics
17:30 Oliver Twist
18:00 Programme on Education
18:30 Local programme
19:30 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Local programmes
22:30 Programme on Ihsan Abdul Qudous

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 Louis XI

19:30 News in French

19:45 Weekly Sports magazine (French)

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:30 News in Arabic

21:10 Are You Being Served?

22:00 Rags to Riches

22:20 News in English

Feature film: "A Stranger Walks" with Suzanne Pleshette

RADIO JORDAN

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07:00 Light Music

07:30 Newsdash

08:00 Morning Show

10:05 News Summary

11:00 Just a Minute

11:30 Good Vibrations

12:00 Readings

12:45 News Summary

13:00 Pop Session

13:45 Pop Session Contd.

14:40 News Bulletin

14:50 Special Feature

15:00 Jordan Forum

16:00 News Summary

16:30 Instrumental

17:00 Old Favorites

17:30 Young Sound

18:00 Pop Session

18:45 News Summary

18:30 Sports Roundup

19:00 Music

19:30 News Desk

Date with a Star

Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

Evening Show Contd.

22:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

631 720, 1323 KHz

22:05 Evening Show Continued

23:00 News Summary

23:05 Evening Show Continued

24:00 Close Down

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Art exhibition by Mohammad Boulos and Moustafa Al Tunisah at the Housing Bank Gallery (runs through April 19).

* First School Arts Exhibition at Ahmad Tongan School. Open during school hours until June 1988.

* From Gutenberg to Electronics Dar el Tifl (until 11 April) Goethe Institute.

* An art exhibition by Mohammad Abu Ziric at the Alia Art Gallery.

* Exhibition of Rocks and Minerals in Jordan at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (runs through April 5).

* Books and Medical Appliances exhibition at the Faculty of Nursing, University of Jordan (runs through April 5).

* A specialised workshop on medical research at University of Jordan Manpower Development Centre (runs until April 10).

WORKSHOP

* A workshop on medical research at University of Jordan Manpower Development Centre (runs until April 10).

BAZAAR

* Charitable bazaar, held by Hamzah Islamic Cultural Centre for Women at Ain Karem Society (runs until Monday April 4).

CHILDREN'S FILM

* "The Camerons" at 4:30 p.m. at the British Council.

FEATURE FILM

* Hannah and Her Sisters at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

* "The Camerons" at 4:30 p.m. at the British Council.

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FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, Tel. 731111-19.

Lions Philanthropic Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534.

21:00 News 12:00 World News 12:30 Press Review 12:15 Good Books 12:30 Through My Window 18:00 Radio Newscast 18:15 VOA 18:30 Waveguide 18:45 Reflections 18:55 News 19:00 News 19:30 News 19:45 News 19:

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

PURSE SEES GUESTS: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai met separately Sunday with the Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the chief Islamic Justice, and Jordan's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.

YEMENI MINISTER: North Yemen's Minister of Health Mohamed Kabbab Sunday called at the Ma'in spa south of Madaba and was briefed on the various services offered to the visitors. The minister toured the newly built hotel, the area of the swimming pools using mineral water and the clinics.

OFFICIAL REELECTED: The Arab League Council, in its session held Sunday in Tunis, reelected Ministry of Foreign Affairs Legal Department Director Ayub Al Khasawneh to the International Law Commission at the Arab level. The commission is a regional coordination body comprising experts in international law, which aims at strengthening legal cooperation in the Arab World. Khasawneh, in his personal capacity, is also a member of the United Nations International Law Commission and of the sub-Commission on the prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities.

VOLUNTARY CAMP: The Department of Education in Koura district Sunday opened a voluntary camp for youths from five schools in the district. The children will be involved in building walls around schools, at Deir Abu Sa'id, Samouni, Zimal, Jasin, and Al Safa. A total of 640 students are taking part in the 16-day camping.

SCOUT CAMP: In Qasr district near Karak a scout camp has been set up. A total of 320 scouts and girl guides are taking part in the 16-day camping activity. At Badr district within the Amman governorate 400 scouts are taking part in a camping activity opened Saturday.

IRAQI ENVOY: Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud discussed with the Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jaseem Hussein Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation in agricultural fields. The ambassador handed the minister a message from his Iraqi counterpart dealing with such cooperation.

NEW STAMPS: The general post office Postal Savings Corporation has decided to issue a new set of stamps to commemorate the World Health Day which falls on April 7. The stamps which also commemorate the World Health Organization's (WHO) 40th anniversary consist of 60 fils and 80 fils denominations.

TESTS FOR TB: The health authorities have completed a health survey covering a number of regions within the Ma'an governorate. The Health Department director in Ma'an said that the survey included X-ray tests for at least 1,000 in Mansheh, Jarba, Athroh, Dajah and the workers employed at the glass factory near Ma'an. The survey was to determine the number of people suffering from tuberculosis.

SEMINARS: The Jordanian Sociologists Association (JSA) will organise a series of seminars between April 5 and 11 at the Abdul Hadi Shoman Cultural Centre. The seminars, which will be held under the patronage of Minister of Labour and Social Development Rasheed Uteikat, include a ceremony for honouring pioneers in voluntary and social service work.

CHILD ACCIDENTALLY KILLED: A three-year-old child was killed accidentally during an outing with the family near Siagha-Madaba district, according to Al Dustour Arabic daily. The paper said that the child was hit by a shot from a hand gun fired by a man celebrating the wedding of his son.

GASTROENTEROLOGY: The governors' committee of American College of Gastroenterology has elected Dr. Ziad Sharahia from Jordan as governor for the college in the Middle East area.

MODEL VILLAGE: Work on a model village at Malih in Madaba district has begun. The project is being implemented by a local group of village councils in cooperation with the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund.

MA'AN PROJECTS: Heads of municipal councils in Ma'an district and the directors of their accountancy sections held a meeting Sunday to discuss financial and administrative matters pertaining to the common services council in Ma'an area; and means of overcoming obstacles impacting the implementation of projects due to be completed during 1988.

13th Arab health ministers meeting opens in Amman

Arabs seek to boost health services in occupied lands

By Rania Atallah
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 13th session of the Arab Health Ministers' Council opened here Sunday with ministers discussing health conditions in the Arab World, focusing on ways of boosting inter-Arab cooperation and supporting health services in the occupied Arab territories.

During the morning session Dr. Abdulrahman Al Awadi, director of the Executive Committee of the Arab Health Ministers' Council, gave an opening speech in which he strongly affirmed the council's support for the popular Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories and the need to extend further medical support to sustain the uprising in the face of Israeli occupation.

"The council urges concerned international organisations to shoulder their responsibilities and to stand by the Arabs in the occupied territories to enable them to perform their duty of liberating their country," Dr. Al Awadi said.

He urged these organisations to interfere and stop illegal Israeli practices against the Palestinians to enable them to practice their legitimate human rights.

Also addressing the opening session was Mr. Mahdi Mustafa Al Hadi, the Arab League Assistant Secretary General, who said that the league "follows with

Despite all that, she added,

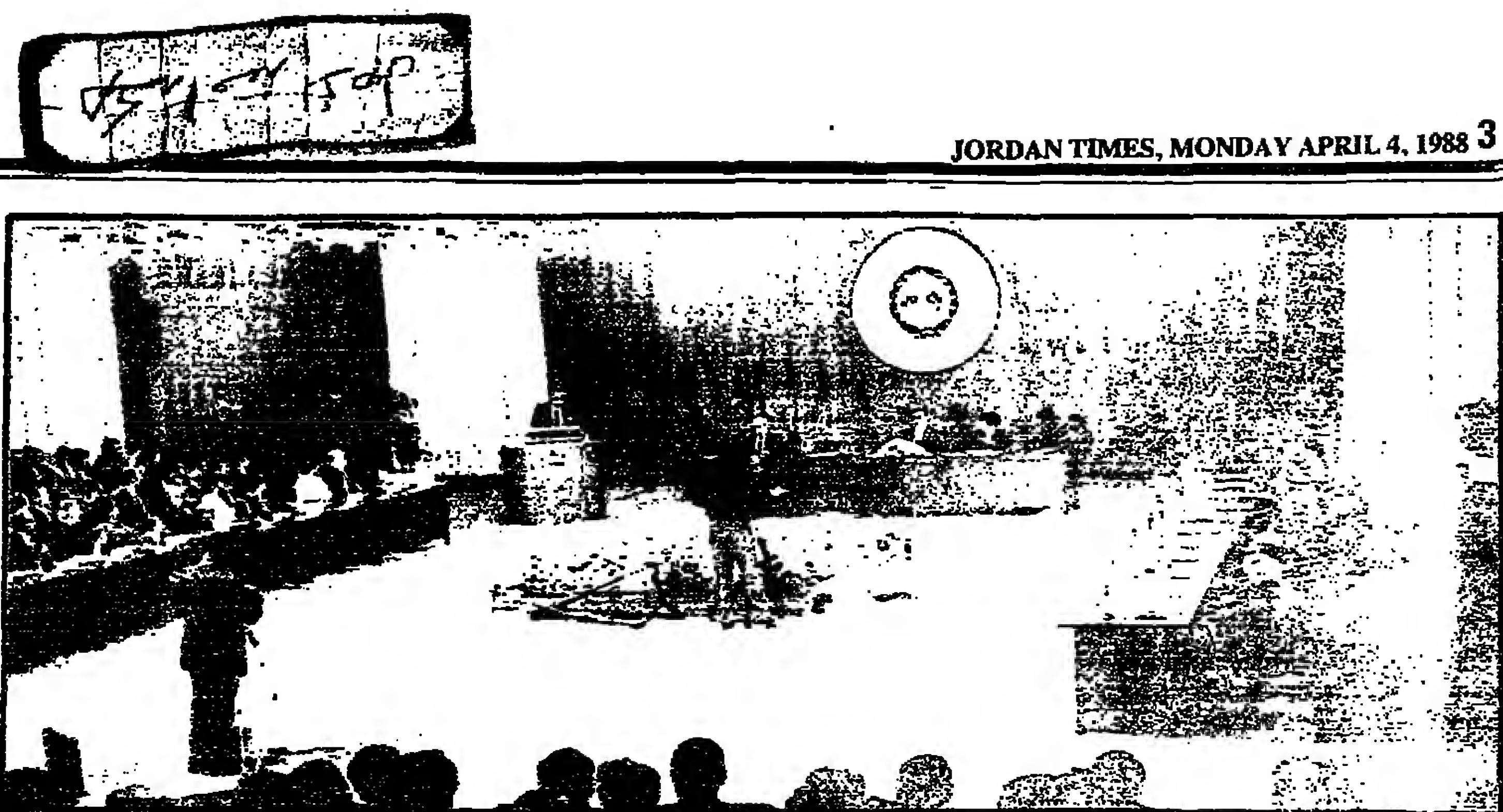
Ministry seeks to develop traditional crafts, industries

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Social Development Sunday to discuss the establishment of an organisation which will be charged with developing traditional crafts and industries.

The meeting discussed cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein

Foundation (NHF), which has had experience in this field, and set up a committee to coordinate work with the NHF, the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund and the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), to conduct research and prepare a working paper that would serve as a guideline for the project.

Ramadan, who said that the meeting would serve as a guideline for the project.



The 13th Arab Health Ministers' Council meeting opens in Amman Sunday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

"the challenges that face us are still numerous," especially in view of the sufferings of Palestinians in the occupied territories and the continued war in the Gulf that is draining the capabilities of the Arab Nation.

Jordan's Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, head of the council's 13th session said that although Jordan is optimistic about the success of its efforts in health matters, it has "not for one day forgotten our people in the occupied land."

"With all modesty, we say that



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thougan Al Hindawi speaks on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein at the opening of the 13th Arab Health Ministers' Council meeting in Amman Sunday

Crescent Societies, criticised the council for not inviting the Palestinian delegation to take part in preparatory discussions within the council's executive committee meeting, which took place Friday and Saturday. The committee discussed, among other things, issues related to the ongoing Palestinian uprising.

The ministers then held a closed meeting in the absence of journalists.

The afternoon session also discussed the report presented by head of the Palestinian Red

committee for the year 1987-1988. The report included a review of scientific and training affairs and blood transportation services, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and protection against radiation. It also reviewed the question of training Arab doctors and the Arabisation of health education and pharmaceutical matters.

A number of government officials, representatives of international health organisations and other officials attended the conference.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1972

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MAIMOUND AL KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

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Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 667171-6, 670141-4, 666265-2

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Raw arrogance

In yet another demonstration of raw arrogance and political insensitivity, 31 U.S. senators have called on their government to punish Saudi Arabia for daring to purchase and deploy Chinese made CSS-2 intermediate-range ballistic missiles, by suspending American arms sales to Riyadh. One would be shocked to observe such an exercise of naked blackmail, had this been the first time Washington attempted arm twisting against an ostensibly friendly Arab country. In fact, this must be the umpteenth time the U.S. senators dictate to Saudi Arabia what to do and what not to do, and to influence its policies by remote control. Obviously, Washington is misreading Riyadh's friendliness, and is confusing it with the acceptance of U.S. tutelage, forgetting that Saudi Arabia and the Arab World have come of political age and are in no mood to tolerate any interference in the exercise of their legitimate sovereign rights and duties.

Perhaps the bipartisan 31 senators are seeking desperately to neutralise their once-in-a-lifetime criticism of Israel in the message that they had sent last month to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in support of his peace plan for the Arab-Israeli conflict. Obviously fearing a pro-Israeli backlash and remembering the fate of ex-senator Charles Percy, they precipitously stamped to prove their loyalty and devotion to Israeli and Israeli perspectives, even on legitimate defence needs of countries of such importance as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Kuwait.

But the lesson to Saudi Arabia is a lesson to all of us in the Arab World who still maintain friendly relations with Washington and pin hopes on its integrity and reliability. We should draw the necessary conclusions from this insulting American misbehaviour, and serve notice on Washington, and on any other capital, for that matter, that we are not duty bound to reveal our arms negotiations to any powers, much less to seek their blessings. The Arab World happens to be threatened by several countries in our midst, including Israel in the west and Iran in the east. We refuse to be left vulnerable and hostage to the designs and manipulations of the enemies of the Arab World. We certainly view the strength of Saudi Arabia as an added strength to the overall Arab military might, which is, unfortunately, the only might that the world now comprehends and responds to. And come to think of it, why does no U.S. senator bother to express his fears and anxieties about the Israeli deployment of nuclear weapons and the development of the Jericho intermediate ballistic missile which is capable of reaching the heart of the Arab World? Is this the sense of fairness that the U.S. would like us to believe in?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Aj Ra'i: Shamir's clear reply

ISRAELI Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has renewed his rejection of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's proposals and said Israel rejects any settlement for the West Bank in any peace talks with the Arabs. This was a clear reply to any questions which Shultz might ask during his meeting with Shamir Sunday evening. Shamir is determined not to change his position and he seems determined to adhere to his belief that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are part of Israel. For this reason we cannot but wonder about Shultz's real mission in the Middle East since the U.S. secretary realises beforehand the Israeli and the Arab positions and as long as the U.S. administration does not intend to take any measures to force Israel to change its position. There is no doubt that Shultz is fully aware of the Arab position and the Arab Nation's demand for a comprehensive solution that can guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their own homeland. He also realises that the Arabs want peace through an international conference in which all concerned parties, including the PLO should take part; and that the Arabs are willing to swap peace for land. Why then does Shultz continue his mission and why does not he announce Washington's clear position with regard to Israel's rejectionist policies? Why doesn't Shultz take a realistic step and allow the U.N.-sponsored international conference be convened to establish a genuine and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East?

Aj Dustour: Shamir says no

ON the eve of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's arrival in Israel, Yitzhak Shamir announced his government's rejection of the American proposals, specially the idea of exchanging land for peace. Shamir renewed his rejection of an international conference in which all concerned parties and the PLO can participate in the peace-making process. Shamir's rejection of the peace bid was backed by criminal actions by his troops in the occupied Arab territories and more killing of Arab youths. It seems that the more Shultz tries to appease Shamir and make him accept the U.S. proposals, the more adamant Shamir becomes. This extremist position on the part of the Israeli prime minister is coupled by more brutal actions by Israeli troops against the Palestinian people. Indeed, the Israelis would not have gone thus far in their atrocities and their disregard of the international community had they not been encouraged in their actions through statements by American officials. We watch the events and we will see what will come out of the Shultz's mission which is bound to fail in view of Israel's present position and intransigence.

Sawt Al Shaab: Prince calls for unity

PRINCE Hassan spoke in an interview with the Iraqi news agency, pointing out that Iran and Israel were in collusion against the Arab Nation, launching simultaneous aggression on Arab countries. He said that Iran and Israel are in agreement over their hatred of the Arab Nation and are both trying to abort any move on the part of the Arabs to build their intrinsic force and regain their usurped rights. It seems clear for the Arabs that they are confronted by a renewed Iranian offensive at a time when Israel escalates its aggression on the Palestinian people. On the eastern flank, Iraq has proved that it has the upper hand and is capable of dealing with any Iranian aggression, and on the western flank the Palestinian youths are proving that the Palestinian determination to maintain the struggle for freedom will not falter. Prince Hassan called for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to end the Gulf conflict and for the imposition of sanctions on Iran for its refusal to abide by these resolutions. But, as the Prince said, the most important step should be a unified Arab decision and concerted action in the face of both challenges and dangers.

A thorny road ahead

By Waleed Sadi

MUCH commotion has been stirred over the recent meeting on American soil between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and professors Edward Said of Columbia University and Ibrahim Abu Lughod of Northwestern University. The much ado about the little encounter initially disturbed Israeli officialdom which cried foul because the two professors are of Palestinian extraction and members of the Palestine National Council. The Jewish community in the U.S. joined the bandwagon of overcharged Israeli criticism of the meeting and orchestrated hysterical scenarios that foretell a doomsday in the Washington-Tel Aviv burgeoning relations. The real reason for the Israeli and Jewish "cry wolf" emanates from their deep-rooted phobia about any recognition that could be bestowed by Washington on Palestinian nationalism and identity in their farthest reaches and widest implications. What Tel Aviv sought and received was an immediate assurance from the U.S. that the exchange of views with the two Palestinian Americans did not signal a de facto recognition of the PLO. And what exacerbated Israeli anxieties and fears was PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's words of praise and blessing for the political "rendezvous" between Washington and the PLO.

But in spite of the U.S. assurances that the discussions conducted with the two professors did not spell disaster for Israel or signal a change of policy by Washington vis-a-vis the PLO, Israeli suspicions that the U.S. could be on the verge of declaring a change of heart on the whole Palestine question lingered on in their hearts. And the announcement by Shultz that he would welcome a meeting with Palestinian representatives including supporters of the PLO during his current visit to the region also helped to rekindle Israeli concerns that the U.S. may be speaking with two tongues on the issue of the Palestinians and the PLO. After all, having already broken the ice, as it were, and met with avowed PLO supporters and members of the PNC, speculations persisted that the U.S. seeks to open a new page in its relations with Palestinian nationalism should its own version of the acceptable criteria for such a new relationship be established.

In retrospect the U.S. commitment not to recognise or negotiate with the PLO as long as it does not recognise Israel's right to exist and accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 was given in 1975 by the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the occasion of the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement, better known as Sinai II. Later on those caveats were reinforced by the U.S. Congress when it called on the PLO to disavow terrorism

as an added condition for dealing with the Palestinian Organisation. In this connection, there were always persistent speculations that Washington and Tel Aviv would ask for ever more new conditions and seek further amplifications over and above the string of existing conditions requested of the PLO as additional sine qua non for recognising and dealing with the PLO. Perhaps such suspicions have kept the PLO thus far from calling the U.S. and Israeli bluff on this score.

To be sure, there were repeated attempts in the past to break the deadlock and remove the logjam caused by the absence of the PLO from the list of relevant interlocutors in any viable peace process in the region. In 1979, for example, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young lost his post at the United Nations on account of his "unauthorised" meeting with the PLO representative to the United Nations in New York. And in the recent past, banking on his solid credentials with the Israelis as well as with the Jewish community in the U.S., Shultz moved ever closer to removing the barriers that separate his government from the PLO by meeting on American soil with two prominent PLO supporters namely, journalist Hanan Sirolia and lawyer Fayed Abu Rahme. Ostensibly that earlier meeting was a prelude to his last week's meeting with the "real thing" personified in professors Edward Said and Ibrahim Abu Lughod. Where this process may lead is anybody's guess, although it appears that Shultz's entomachings on the issue of the PLO on the eve of his going to the capitals of the Middle East have dashed all hopes of ever tearing down all remaining barriers between the U.S. and the Palestinian organisation.

All these developments would lead one to pose the following question: How deep and substantive are the gaps and differences between the two sides on the declared conditions and terms pertaining to recognising and dealing with the PLO? With regard to Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, the PLO is already on record as having accepted the two resolutions provided they are not suffixed with the adverb "only." Wanting more in terms of resolutions is not synonymous with rejecting some. Seeking most of the pie is not incongruous with accepting some of the portions per se. Besides I have yet to note any party concerned with the Palestinian case or the Arab-Israeli conflict that has called for the acceptance and implementation of resolutions 242 and 338 only. In this case, there is no rule or construction of law which would preclude affecting addendums to these resolutions as the negotia-

tions on the basis of 342 and 338 gain momentum. In short, the PLO's call for the application of additional U.N. resolutions does not in itself negate the acceptance and applicability of resolutions 242 and 338.

As for the call on the PLO to recognise Israel, the answer to that request can be found pure and simple in the PLO's counter offer, which called for the mutual and reciprocal recognition by Israel and the PLO. Surely an acceptable formulation can be articulated to reflect this exchange of recognition. Man's intellect is clearly capable of achieving such a modest feat. Besides, by accepting to participate at the projected international peace conference, the PLO has signalled its implied recognition of Israel. Thus in reality this issue of recognition does not pose a real problem especially in view of recent Israeli assurances that they do not attach great importance to any PLO pronouncements on the recognition of Israel.

This leaves us with the issue of terrorism as the last and final stipulation demanded of the PLO. Again this subject is not as real as Washington makes it to be. The PLO is on record as being against terrorism per se and rebuts the accusations levelled against it as a terrorist organisation by pointing out that it is the victim of Israeli state-sponsored terrorism and that it is merely engaged in an armed struggle for liberation. Besides Israeli hands are not exactly white clean on the issue of terrorism. It would take more than formal pronouncements against terrorism to combat and eradicate this evil. Surely an honourable and durable peace agreement to settle the Palestinian case and the Arab-Israeli conflict would be the real panacea to the problem of terrorism in our region of the world.

Should then the PLO call Washington and Tel Aviv's bluff by testing their allegation that if only the PLO would say this or that in order for it to be accepted as a partner in the peace process whether it is Shultz's la carte or otherwise? It is a risky business to advise the PLO to take their chances just to score a propaganda point or two. But the whole thorny road towards peace in the Middle East is a risky exercise and full of mines and booby traps. Within Israel there are already faint voices calling for mutual and reciprocal recognition between their country and the PLO and they await encouragement and support. The challenge is fraught with danger and any decision to that effect is obviously a heavy one. But taking even a calculated risk in that direction would necessitate a verdict by the Palestine National Council.

Speaking for the Palestinians

By Walter Ruby

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, *The Jerusalem Post*.

NEW YORK — A Palestinian-American professor who took part in the precedent-shattering meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last month emerged believing that Shultz will attempt on his coming Middle East mission to find a solution to the question of Palestinian representation to a Middle East peace conference that will be acceptable to the PLO.

In a telephone interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Ibrahim Abu Lughod, a member of the Palestine National Council who met Shultz together with fellow PNC member Prof. Edward Said, said that Shultz made it clear that he is committed to finding a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict that would include a resolution for Palestinians living in the Diaspora as well as for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The secretary obviously clearly understands that there must be "credible Palestinian representatives" if the peace process is to progress.

"We have no objection to Shultz meeting with people from the West Bank and Gaza — but not exclusively. The people he wanted to meet were invited by him directly, without consultations with the rest of the Palestinian community."

On the other hand, Abu Lughod said, he and Said are members of the PNC, "so in an important sense we were selected by the Palestinian community. It is well known that we work very closely with Chairman Arafat, and support his political programme. But that historic position was previously modified in the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee."

I am from Jaffa. My right to return has been internationally guaranteed. I can't carry it out, but I want it to be known that I possess that right. If you don't give it to me, I will fight you. If you do give it to me, I may just go on doing the same thing I have been doing for the last 40 years. But it is my right; my home and my land. I didn't sell it to the Israeli government."

Our meeting with Shultz signifies that there is a Palestinian community in the diaspora, whose problems must be addressed in any kind of peace initiative.

The question of Palestine includes Palestine itself, the Palestinians within Palestine and the Palestinians outside of Palestine.

Abu Lughod said he told Shultz that his next step should be to meet with Palestinians in the Arab World. Only after that would he be able to meet with a Palestinian delegation in the occupied territories.

Terming the Washington meeting with the secretary of state "a positive step in a number of ways," Abu Lughod reiterated, "Shultz is willing to accept what he calls credible representatives of the Palestinians. The interpretation of credible representatives remains open. Shultz did not close the door.

"It could mean that Arafat will designate five people who support the PLO, but are not directly PLO. We don't yet know. But Shultz gave us the signal he understands that any peace agreement signed by unrepresentative people would not stick. He is interested in an outcome that will be honoured ... and is aware that there is only one agency that claims to represent the whole Palestinian people.

"States can come about either as the result of wars of national liberation or as the result of an agreement that is in the best interests of all parties," he explained.



Ibrahim Abu Lughod

...that we have a right to an independent state within Palestine, not in Jordan or Lebanon; that we are represented by the PLO...and that we have the right to return."

On the last point, he explained, "I am from Jaffa. My right to return has been internationally guaranteed. I can't carry it out, but I want it to be known that I possess that right. If you don't give it to me, I will fight you. If you do give it to me, I may just go on doing the same thing I have been doing for the last 40 years. But it is my right; my home and my land. I didn't sell it to the Israeli government."

"In the context of peace, all of this can be discussed rationally. Let us work out a practical programme, and find who really wants to go back to Jaffa and Haifa."

Abu Lughod suggested that Israeli fears of being deluged by millions of Palestinians wishing to return are highly exaggerated.

"Many of these people have no idea what Jaffa is. For me, it is a real memory... But for my children, except for one who has visited Jaffa as an outsider, it means nothing. It is part of our heritage, but it means nothing in practical terms. For each million Palestinians who come from Jaffa, Haifa and so forth, maybe you'll have 1,000 who will want to go back."

So, he said, the Israeli fear of a mass return is "paranoid and totally unfounded. But symbolically, the right to return is of crucial importance to the Palestinians."

He noted that his brother's children were all born in Kuwait, but claim to have been born in Jaffa. "That is a fiction, but it gives them a symbolic home and a past. And the fact is, they cannot stay in Kuwait. When my brother retires, they will be kicked out within a week. Where are they going to go?"

The solution, Abu Lughod said, is that his brother's children "should be able to go anywhere in Palestine. But they are not going to live with alien people. If there is a Palestinian state alongside Israel, are they going to live in Tel Aviv? No, they will want to live among their people."

But will not the Palestinian insistence on the right to return to Jaffa frighten off Israeli liberals who might be willing to countenance a West Bank and Gaza Palestinian state?

He replied, "We haven't yet begun the process of discussion, because we are still engaged in the dynamic of conflict. If you can't accept the Palestinian right to self-determination in all of its parts, you cannot begin the process of discussion."

Acknowledging that he was insisting upon keeping open the option of a democratic, secular state as a replacement for Israel, Abu Lughod replied, "I would like to have any option that comes out of free and equal discussion. Peace is made by antagonists. They can fight it out in a peaceful manner and reach an agreement that is practical and conducive to the survival of both people."

So isn't Abu Lughod's position the flip side of Prime Minister Shamir's formulation that everything is negotiable in peace discussions?

"No, because Shamir refuses to

Palestinians struggle in different ways

In this first of three articles Lamis K. Andoni explores the relationship between Palestinians in Israel and in the occupied territories, and traces the evolution of Land Day.

*Here on your breasts, we persist like a wall
In your throats, a silver of glass, a cactus thorn
In your eyes a tempest of fire
But our hearts blaze with fire
If we are thirsty, we shall swing the stones
We shall eat dirt if we are hungry
And we shall never begrudge our blood
Here, is our future.*

Tawfiq Zayad, 1965

(The poet is mayor of Nazareth and represents Rakah, the Israeli Communist Party in the Knesset).

THE COMMITMENT expressed by both the Israeli Arabs of 1948 and the Palestinians in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to commemorate Land Day underscored the unity of the Palestinian people's national goal of preserving the Arab identity of their land. Yet, as the events on the 12th anniversary of Land Day last Wednesday clearly indicated, this unity of the national goal between the Israeli Arabs and the Palestinians inside the occupied territories of 1948 contrast with the different forms of struggle both sides have opted for, or most precisely have been forced to resort to achieve their objectives.

For while the Israeli Arabs express their continuing commitment to their land through peaceful rallies and general strikes, the Palestinians in the occupied territories continue hurling stones at the Israeli soldiers defying Israeli army's brutality to quell their 4-month-old popular uprising.

The Jerusalem Post's Arab affairs editor Yehuda Litani did not miss this contrast. In a front page news analysis published in the newspaper on March 31, Litani notes that "while self-restraint by Israeli Arab activists made (Land Day) a peaceful one in Israel, the territories witnessed one of its most violent days since the uprising began last December."

Although he did not elaborate on the different Israeli reactions to both sides' activities, Litani touched upon the truth of the situation in his conclusion that "the Israeli Arabs" had to maintain "a delicate balance," something that the Palestinians in the occupied territories do not even have to calculate for.

In fact this "contrast," noted by Litani and other observers, finds its roots in the historical development and evolution of the political movement and identity of the "Palestinians of 1948" as they are referred to in the Arab World.

This "self restraint," which was emphasized by Israeli Arab leaders in press interviews and speeches throughout Land Day, largely reflects the main features of the Arab political movement in "Israel proper" and how it differs from the Palestinian national movement in the occupied territories and abroad.

Unlike the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the establishment of the state of Israel in Palestine was internationally recognised. Thus the 160,000 Palestinians who remained in Palestine had no choice but to become citizens of the new state.

Since then and with the exception of a minority of those who joined Zionist parties "the Israeli Arabs" have tried to strike a delicate balance between their Israeli citizenship and their adherence to their Arab identity and heritage.

Egypt optimistic over Arab Gulf return to arms venture

ABU DHABI (R) — Egypt's defence industries chief says he is optimistic Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will return to a joint military production venture they quit nine years ago.

Lieutenant General Ibrahim Al Orabi told reporters Saturday night such a return would contribute to Arab self-armament.

The three Arab Gulf states walked out of the Cairo-based Arab Authority for Military Production in 1979 in protest against Egypt's treaty with Israel.

The three states, which formed the authority with Egypt in 1975, were among 18 Arab countries to cut diplomatic ties with Cairo. Most of them ended the boycott last year.

"Contacts are under way to revive the authority," Orabi said. "I am optimistic they will return soon because it is their historic responsibility and can play a major role in Arab armament."

Orabi is in the UAE, along with two other senior Egyptian military officials, to prepare for Cairo's second Gulf arms show opening here Monday.

"There is no country that can achieve self-sufficiency in arms," he said when asked whether Arab states can realise that goal.

"But we can achieve much in self-armament and even build a jet fighter if there are funds and more importantly... the (political) will."

Kuwait hosted the first Egyptian Gulf arms show in December and Orabi said he was ready to

hold exhibitions in any Arab country.

"But what is more important (than the shows) is that Arab military officers should come and visit our factories to see for themselves that the arms are our own production and not assembled (foreign weapons) as some assume," he said.

Egypt, the only major Arab arms producer, has about 29 weapons production companies with an output of nearly \$1.5 billion worth of military hardware per year, according to Egyptian sources.

Its arms sales totalled \$162 million in 1987 and last month it struck deals with two Arab states worth \$50 million, Orabi told reporters.

"Negotiations are underway for similar deals with other Arab states," he said, but did not elaborate.

Weapons on display during the three-day show will range from ammunition, radar systems and rocket launchers to artillery, missiles and armoured vehicles.

The missiles include the Sqr (eagle) generation, including the Sqr 10 with a range of 11 kilometres and the Sqr 30 with a range of 33 kilometres.

A prominent item on display is the Fahd armoured vehicle equipped with two heavy machineguns and capable of accommodating 13 soldiers.

Egypt has built around 300 Fahds per year since production began in 1984, according to Egyptian sources.

Dukakis rules out talks with PLO

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin (Agencies) — Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis called Saturday for Palestinians to play a role in the Middle East peace process but ruled out talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"Negotiations with the Palestinian people are possible. Negotiations with 'terrorists' are not," the Massachusetts governor said in a speech at Oshkosh, Aides said it was a restatement of his Middle East policy.

With the speech, Dukakis was also trying to make certain that rival presidential hopeful Albert Gore does not appear more committed to Israel than he does — a key issue with Jewish voters who may make up a quarter of the New York electorate.

Gore has lately emphasised his Middle East positions, criticising both Dukakis and Jackson for their stands. Aides denied the speech was designed to respond to Gore but admitted it should blunt the controversy about Gore's comments.

In his foreign policy speech, Dukakis focused on a range of issues, but the biggest chunk deal with the Middle East.

Dukakis called for a continuation of the Camp David peace process, which he said was the "unfulfilled" vision of late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"Why? Because few Arab leaders have had the courage to see the Middle East as Sadat saw it. Few Arab leaders have had the wisdom to choose reconciliation over conflict, to choose hope instead of hate; to prepare for the future rather than relive the wars of the past," he said.

Dukakis made abundantly clear his "commitment" to Israel.

After support for Israel, Dukakis laid down three other tenets of his Middle East policy:

— The need for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

— A continuation of the Camp David understandings on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. "That framework recognises the right of the people of the territories to shape their own destiny in a way that is consistent with Israel's right to exist within safe and security and recognised borders," he said.

— Stopping the Soviet Union and China from continuing to supply arms into the Middle East, particularly China's sale of medium-range missiles to Saudi Arabia.

"As long as those policies continue, neither China nor the Soviet Union can play a constructive role in the search for a Middle East peace," Dukakis said.

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Israel, China said to have signed secret weapons agreement

LONDON (Agencies) — Israel has signed a secret deal to supply advanced missile warheads to China after sending an arms delegation to Peking on false Philippine passports, Britain's Sunday Times newspaper reported.

The deal is "totally unacceptable."

"If Israel wants our technology and know-how it must not sell it," Beaumont-Dark said.

"That is why we must immediately freeze all technology and information exchanges with Israel, certainly until they explain themselves and stop this practice."

"We cannot go on sharing things with people who want to sell it to a potential adversary for mercenary reasons, or with people we cannot trust. Israel is in danger of falling into that category."

The Sunday Times said that while Israel still officially denies its arms ties with China, Jane's Defence Weekly, the authoritative military affairs magazine, estimates the trade is already worth as much as \$3 billion.

It said China wanted to keep secret its military links with Israel "for fear of harming its position in the Middle East."

It said Israel sought secrecy because a missile deal with China would antagonise the United States which has already voiced concern over China's sale of Silkworm missiles to Iran.

The newspaper reported the Israel-China deal was transacted through a Liberian-registered company called Dubia.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin dismissed as nonsense the Sunday Times report.

According to the report, one of the signatories was K.B. Blumenthal. The newspaper said this was an alias used by former Israeli navy commander Benny Telen.

The Sunday Times said the deal could lead to new Israeli

arms sales to China worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Western intelligence agencies have suspected for some time that there is a link between Israeli expertise and the speed China has shown in developing advanced weaponry," the newspaper said.

If said the U.S. State Department says secret cooperation may have begun as far back as 1980.

It said five men flew to Peking using Philippines passport. One of the men, Israel Radomsky, programme manager of IMI, reluctantly admitted that he and his team travelled to China, "the

mission was supervised by Reuven Merhav, Israel's consul-general in Hong Kong. The newspaper identified him as a former member of the Israeli Mossad spy agency.

The alleged agreement called for supplying China with technology for advanced trajectory-corrected missiles of unspecified designation, laser-guided armour-piercing warheads and shells for 155-mm, 152-mm, 130-mm and 122-mm calibre heavy artillery.

According to the report, one of the signatories was K.B. Blumenthal. The newspaper said this was an alias used by former Israeli navy commander Benny Telen.

The Sunday Times said the deal could lead to new Israeli

conservative call

Lawmaker Anthony

Beaumont-Dark of Britain's governing Conservative Party said Saturday night that Britain should freeze all technology and information exchanges with Israel until it explains the deal with China.

He said Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe should tell Israel

to help him reinstate Cairo's membership in the league.

In an abrupt change of tone, Qadhafi Monday said he would withdraw his troops from the border region since he had never sought to topple the Egyptian government through military force.

But Mubarak said later that Qadhafi had never had troops near the border and cautioned him against foul play.

"Qadhafi is bluffing the Libyan people... I warn him, I warn him very severely against foul play. I know all his tricks," Mubarak said.

"(Qadhafi) says that he is withdrawing Libyan forces. What forces? He has no forces along the border and we have no forces there either."

All Arab countries except Algeria, Libya, Lebanon and Syria have restored ties with Cairo.

The government-owned English-language Egyptian gazette said Qadhafi had followed his announced intention to withdraw his forces with a virulent verbal attack against Egypt.

"Qadhafi lavishly hurled accusations against Egypt and used the most vituperative and abusive of words, reiterating his sickening references to Camp David as David stables," it added.

Middle East news

Third alleged Libyan defection in 9 days

CAIRO (AP) — A Libyan army officer said Saturday he defected to an organisation opposed to Muammar Qadhafi, the third such claim among the military in nine days. In a statement distributed to news agencies, Lieutenant-Colonel Abdallah Ahmad Khaled Al Sheikhi claimed that he joined the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL), "the honourable force struggling to overthrow Qadhafi's bloody rule." There was no way to verify the claim which, if true, would be the third in nine days. Previous claims were also statements distributed by the NFSL to news agencies, but none mentioned where the defectors were. The NFSL, with headquarters in Cairo, is believed to be the largest Libyan group of exiles actively opposing Qadhafi. The second statement, on March 30, was signed by a higher-ranking officer, Colonel Saleh Mohammad. He said he was joining the NFSL. Colonel Qadhafi's rank, is the highest attainable in the Libyan armed forces. Five days earlier, a statement claimed the chief of Libya's forces in Chad, Colonel Khalifa Abu Al Kassem Haftar had defected to the NFSL. The statement did not indicate his whereabouts.

Terry Waite reportedly shown on video

LONDON (AP) — Terry Waite, the Anglican envoy missing in Lebanon, has been filmed on video by his captors, the Sunday Express reported. It said without elaboration that the Dutch intelligence service has a report about the film. The weekly, citing an unidentified Lebanese businessman, said the video shows Waite sitting on a stool in an unfinished room staring into the camera but not speaking. A sound track is claimed to carry excerpts of telephone conversations made by him from his Beirut hotel shortly before he was last publicly seen Jan. 20, 1987, while on his fifth

mission to negotiate the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon. No group has claimed responsibility for abducting Waite, the personal envoy of Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie.

Morocco denies torture charges

RABAT (R) — The Moroccan Justice Ministry has denied allegations by two human rights groups that seven leftist prisoners convicted of plotting against the monarchy were tortured. A ministry statement, carried by the national news agency MAP, said: "The ministry categorically states that these allegations are groundless and untrue." The Association of Human Rights and the League for the Defence of Human Rights, two Moroccan-based groups, said Thursday the seven were subjected to torture for 10 days in late January and early February at the Ain Borja prison in Casablanca. The ministry said two prisoners assaulted and abused the prison's deputy warden Jan. 29. When the two were joined by five other inmates, the warden summoned guards who overpowered the prisoners and returned them to their cells, the ministry said. It said the two were given solitary confinement but the other five were spared the same punishment.

American specialist doctors to help Lebanese

BEIRUT (R) — Five American doctors of Lebanese origin arrived in Lebanon Sunday to help war victims. "We are here on a fact finding mission and to assist local doctors and help patients who need us," said Dr. George Jaber, spokesman for the specialist doctors. He said the results of the trip would be reported to the Washington-based American-Lebanese League. The doctors include a cardiologist, a neurologist and three surgeons.

Speaking for the Palestinians

(Continued from page 4) accept Palestinian self-determination. He is saying, "I want to dominate you in perpetuity." We, on the other hand, accept the principle that the two people must co-exist on the basis of equality. Neither can dominate the other. What political form that takes is up to the two peoples to determine."

The central problem from the Palestinian perspective, he said, is that "while we say that Israeli Jews exist... the other side says that we don't exist — that we are Arabs, Jordanians, Lebanese, Syrian, Egyptian or something else. We are everything else but Palestinians, and those of us who have remained there must be beaten and subordinated."

Does Abu Lughod's indication of flexibility on the question of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation means that he is open to an eventual Palestinian-Jordanian union?

"I told Shultz that the Palestinians want to know that at the end of the process there will be a Palestinian state," he replied. "Once they had such an independent state, the Palestinians would be free to join Jordan, Egypt or Israel."

"The reason we want to have an independent state is to avoid a worse future, which could be called an Armenianisation or a Bantustan of the Palestinian people, which are the two futures envisaged for them by the Israelis or the Reagan plan."

He bridled at the idea that Jordan is Palestine and that Palestinians in the West Bank should a priori be linked to Jordan because most Jordanians are ethnically Palestinians.

"Jordan is not Palestine. If you walk in the streets of Amman and ask anyone what he is and he'll say 'I am originally from Nablus, but I am a Jordanian.' He travels on a Jordanian passport and salutes his king. He has a Palestinian ethnic connection and will support the Palestinian struggle, but he considers himself a Jordanian — as do his children who

were born in Amman."

So what connection does Abu Lughod of Jaffa have with Nablus and Ramallah?

"A great deal," he replied. "I sang the songs of Palestine as a youth. I took special pride in Nablus and Gaza, as well as Haifa and Jaffa. They are ours. Ours is a small, territorially-based nationalism. That is unfortunate, but that is what it is. It is strengthened by the fact that we share a collective memory of expulsion, dispossession and genocide."

On the subject of the recent PLO attack on an Israeli bus, Abu Lughod said:

"A national liberation movement cannot abandon its goals or techniques. Israel has not abandoned any of its methods of killing Palestinians — they kill us in Lebanon, in the West Bank and Gaza. Just because the Palestinians say they want peace doesn't mean they have to alter their methods or surrender. But in fact, they have altered their methods where appropriate — such as the situation in the West Bank, where the Palestinians are not using weapons."

But how do such raids benefit the Palestinian struggle?

"I have no idea. Who knows, in the long course of history? Did the Algerians or Mozambicans benefit a great deal from their violence?" he asked, referring to their struggles against French and Portuguese colonialists.

"If you are a national liberation movement, you have to continue your struggle by all legitimate means — in the U.N., before world opinion — and in the territories. You struggle everywhere. Sometimes you make mistakes. I am not in a position to evaluate the correctness of such an action."

The question, Abu Lughod went on, is whether Israel can sustain its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza over the long haul so that it pays for them to continue? So far they have done so, and the areas have been a captive market, with cheap Arab

labour.

"But when that relationship is altered it may no longer pay to continue to dominate another people. A broader sector of the Israeli public will then support getting out of the territories."

He noted that there is now a consensus within the PLO — including extremists like George Habash — that there should be a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. Asked if this is a first step or a final step, he replied:

"The PNC resolution on this subject does not say this would be a step toward something or a final step. Who knows what the end will be? Maybe we'll unite with Jordan. We are not dealing with Utopia, but with the real world."

But aren't the Palestinians under-cutting their chances of achieving a West Bank and Gaza state, and a better life for their children by upholding violent struggle?

"I don't think so. This is the struggle between a colonised people and a coloniser... Ultimately, you make the cost too high for the coloniser to pay. In every colonial struggle, the colonisers scream, 'You are barbarian primitives who massacre women and children.' That is what the Israelis say. The tactics the Israelis are using now have been used many times before, and the response is predictable. It leads nowhere."

In the interval, he said, there could be some kind of U.N. system in the territories as Israel gradually withdrew and there was increasing authority for the Palestinian sector.

"No. In the West Bank and Gaza the Israelis are real colonials. Let us forget that they have taken my home in Jaffa, and focus instead on the West Bank and Gaza. There, the Israelis are in the same situation as the British were in Palestine in the 1930s."

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Growth in national electricity demand remains low but above industrialised countries' rates

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The domestic demand for energy in Jordan grew by 4.2 per cent in 1987 against 1.8 per cent in 1986, and the country spent 7.2 per cent of its Gross National Product (GNP) for its energy needs, according to data and figures obtained by the Jordan Times.

The statistics — estimated unofficial figures compiled from Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) documents — showed that the total demand for energy in the country was the equivalent of 2,992 tonnes of oil, compared to 2,871 tonnes in 1986.

Translated into dinars, it means that the national expenditure for energy in the year 1987 was about JD 139 million of the estimated GNP of JD 1,926 million, to which the services sector contributed 71 per cent, followed by the industry sector (18.4 per cent), the agriculture sector (6.3 per cent) and others (4.3 per cent).

The growth in demand for electricity in 1987 remained at a low of about 9.5 per cent, compared to the average of 18 per cent during 1980-1985. However, the growth rate remains high when compared to the two to three per cent in industrialised countries.

The main factors behind the relatively low growth in demand for electricity are seen by experts as the national energy conservation policy, which includes the annual six-month daytime saving period in summer when Jordan makes use of one extra hour of daylight, and increased use of solar energy for domestic purposes.

Furthermore, the experts say, new advisory centres set up by the JEA and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources have been highly instrumental in instilling public awareness of how energy could be conserved through technically advanced methods as well as through avoiding wastage.

Jordan produced a total of 3,486 GWH (gigawatt hour = 1000 megawatt hours) of electricity — including exports to Syria. Of the total, 2,668 GWH were consumed locally, with the industrial sector accounting for 39.3 per cent (39 per cent in 1986), followed by the domestic sector (28.5 per cent — 30.3 per cent in 1986), the commercial sector (10.6 per cent — 11.6 per cent in 1986), water pumping (15.6 per cent — 14 per cent in 1986), street lighting (2.5 per cent — 2.4 per cent in 1986) and others (2.9 per cent — 2.7 per cent in 1986). The average per capita consumption was 1,092 KWH compared with 990 KWH in 1986.

JEA facilities accounted for

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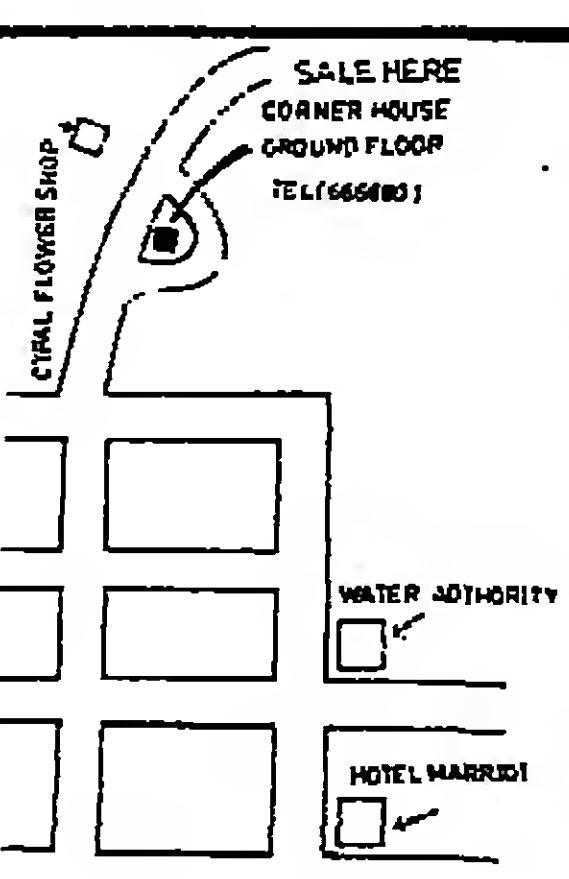
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Nazer to discuss cooperation with non-OPEC nations

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer was to leave Sunday for the United States, Britain and Mexico to discuss cooperation with the non-OPEC producers, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said.

It said Nazer would go on to Vienna, headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, for a meeting of the group's price panel Saturday to review a production audit for the first quarter of 1988.

Oil prices initially surged on news of that meeting. But analysts say the panel can do little to bolster falling world prices without the cooperation of non-OPEC producers.

An idea currently being floated

is for a five per cent cut in exports by non-OPEC nations equivalent to about 250,000 barrels per day (BPD), in return for a five per cent output cut by OPEC of around 850,000 BPD.

Analysts said talks in London last month between non-OPEC states Egypt, Mexico, Angola, Colombia, Malaysia, China and Oman were a major factor in Saudi Arabia's policy reversal on the need for a meeting of OPEC's price committee.

Some OPEC grades of crude oil have traded as low as \$4 below the \$18 reference price in recent weeks, because of a world glut and price discounting by member states.

Nazer is due to visit Houston on April 4 and 5 for the annual board meeting of ARAMCO, the Arab American Oil Company.

Turkey suspends new trade credit to Iraq

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey has suspended new trade credit to Iraq from April 1 because of Iraqi debts to Turkey, the Anatolian News Agency reported Sunday.

Anatolian quoted Turkish Finance Minister Kurtcebe Alptemoçin as telling a news conference in Baghdad Saturday that the measure would last until the end of 1988.

"Letters of credit have been temporarily stopped so as to examine the accounts," Alptemoçin said.

Letters of credit issued before April 1 would be valid, he added.

Turkish newspapers have estimated Iraq's debt to neighbouring Turkey at between \$1.5 and 2.2 billion.

Iraq supplies a third of Turkey's oil requirements and two-way trade was \$2.1 billion last year.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Sunday April 3, 1988.

Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	243414 JD 322,617	238
Top three companies:		
Housing Bank	97342 JD 165,420	3
Intermediate Petrochemicals	19050 JD 26,704	26
Arab Bank	130 JD 14,788	6
Parallel market:	10830 JD 7,800	—
Development bonds:	1690 JD 18,089	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—

Tabbaa meets Indian construction sector team

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabbaa conferred in his office Saturday with a trade delegation representing the construction sector in India.

The delegation members briefed the minister on India's expertise in this field, while the minister expressed Jordan's readiness to cooperate with India in construction and trade.

Tabbaa said that Jordan was also willing to import more goods from India, the main importer of Jordanian phosphate, potash and fertilisers.

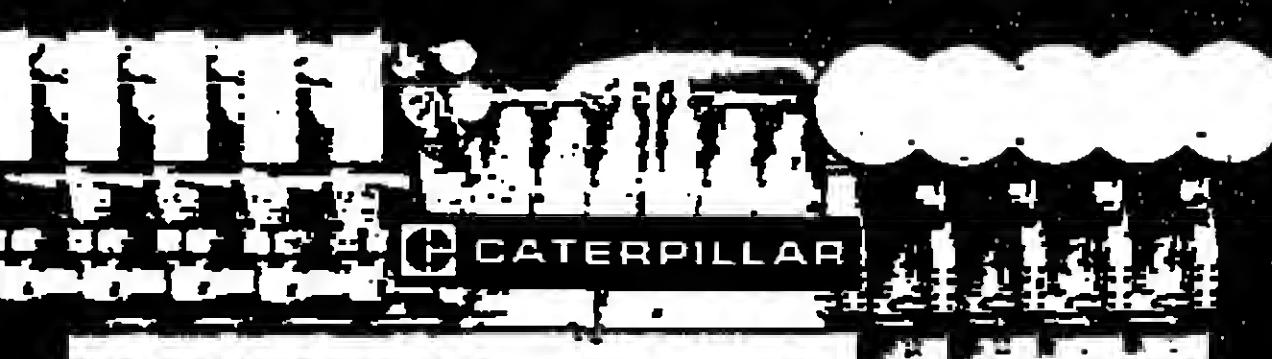
Tabbaa also said that Jordan would welcome the organisation of a Indian trade fair in Amman.

ECONOMY BRIEFS

VILLAGE POWERED: The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Royal Scientific Society Sunday announced the completion of a project for the electrification of the Jurf Al Darawish village, employing solar and wind power. The remote village could not be supplied with power from the national grid, and both departments cooperated in setting up solar and wind power systems to generate electricity in the first such project in the Kingdom.

JUST BUILDING: A local construction firm Sunday signed a contract with the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) to set up living quarters for JUST students at a cost of JD 4.3 million. The project will consist of 10 buildings of a total area of 40,000 square metres with basic utilities and facilities. The first part of the project will be completed in 12 months, and the second phase is expected to take another 23 months to complete.

MUNICIPAL LOAN: A fund set up by the Arab Cities Organisation has decided to offer loans to a number of Jordanian municipalities totalling 575,000 Kuwaiti dinars, according to Al Dustour Arabic daily. The paper said that the bank's board of directors took the decision during its recent meeting in Tunis. The loan will go to Irbid, Mafraq and Anjar.



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RUNNING MAN

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RAINBOW
LORENZO LAMAS IN BODY ROCK

Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

NIJOUN CINEMA «Formerly Opera»
ST. ELMOS FIRE

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

PLAZA
CYCLONE

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Becker bags WCT title, \$200,000 prize money

DALLAS (R) — Second-seed Boris Becker of West Germany served his way past top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-4, 7-5, 6-2 to win his first title at the \$500,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) finals Saturday.

Becker, a finalist here in 1986, has now beaten Edberg eight of the 12 times they have played each other.

Becker, who belted 17 aces and numerous service winners, said that he played his best tennis of the year in the final against Edberg.

"This is the best I played this year. I definitely won a lot of key points with my serve," Becker said.

"I said to myself, 'This is a serve-and-volleyer, go for it.' I am very happy how I played. This is a good sign for the rest of the year," said Becker, who won \$200,000.

"At least I got to the final this year," said Edberg, who won \$100,000.

Tal, Karpov and Korchnoi lead Swift Chess tourney

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Former Soviet world champions Mikhail Tal and Anatoly Karpov and Swiss veteran Victor Korchnoi won their second-round matches to move into a share of the lead in the Swift Chess tournament.

Going into Sunday's third round of the \$104,000 tournament, the three led together with Yugoslav defending co-champion Ljubomir Lukovic and Soviet Alexander Belavsky, all scoring 1.5 points out of possible 2.

Belavsky beat U.S. grandmaster Yasser Seirawan in Saturday's second round in just 21 moves. In the top match, Korchnoi, 57, beat the world's third-ranked player, Dutchman Jan Timman, in 40 moves.

Karpov, the main challenger for the World Championship title of Garry Kasparov over the last years, needed 52 moves to edge past Cuban Jesus Noguera, the only Latin American in the World Cup Grand Prix.

Tal, 51, beat Hungarian Gyula Sax in 42 moves.

Ljubojevic, the sole leader after the first round in the 18-player event, could only force a draw-off local player Luc Wimants.

The Swift tournament, offering \$20,000 to the winner, is the first event in the \$600,000 World Cup Grand Prix, which consists of six top tournaments over the next two years to determine the world's best tournament player.

Each of the world's top 25 players will play four of the six events.

The three best finishes determine the final standings.

Kasparov, who shared the title here last year, is a hot favourite to take the World Cup Grand Prix \$100,000 first prize at the end of next year, but is sitting out the first event.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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RENDER UNTO CAESAR

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ A Q 3

♥ J 10 5 2

♦ Q 10 4

WEST

EAST

♦ J 9 5 2

♦ K 7 4

♥ J 10 9 7

♦ K Q 5 4

♦ A 10 7

♦ 7 6

SOUTH

♦ 10 5

♦ 6

♦ K 8 6 4 3

♦ A K 1 5 2

THE BIDDING:

South: West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦

On first analysis, it might seem that declarer was simply unlucky in his choice of how to play for 11 tricks. If you look at the position more closely, however, you will find his technique was at fault.

When South opened an unbalanced hand, North realized there was a possibility his side would have only one heart stopper, so he judged that the hand would play better in the minor suit game. His judgment was accurate, but his partner was not up to the task.

West led the top of his heart sequence. Declarer rose with dummy's ace and led a trump to the king and ace. West shifted to a spade, and the finesse of the queen lost to the king. After that inauspicious start, it was a moral certainty that declarer would misplay in trumps and end up losing two trump tricks and a spade.

Declarer was unfortunate in making everything wrong, yet he had only himself to blame for failing to make the contract. If he could avoid losing a spade trick, he could have afforded to concede two tricks in trumps, and his line of play should have been based on keeping West off lead.

After winning the ace of hearts, declarer should have come to hand with a heart ruff and led a trump to the ten. Let's consider the worst scenario. That loses to the jack. East is on lead, and nothing can do harm to declarer. Declarer simply wins any return and forces out the ace of diamonds. Now, when West shifts to a spade declarer can rise with the ace, draw a trump if necessary, then discard the table's two losing spades on high clubs. Declarer will end up losing only two trump tricks and the contract will be home.

On the actual lie of the cards, this line produces an overtrick.

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On the actual lie of the cards, this line produces an overtrick.

But they just failed to win a half-million dollars in bonuses offered to the runner setting a new world best time. A tropical downpour on the Indonesian resort island prevent the setting of a record.

Ngugi, setting a blistering pace past Bali's Hindu shrines, grazing water buffaloes and glistening rice paddies, took a purse of \$50,000, clocking an impressive 27 minutes 28.88 seconds.

But it was almost seven seconds outside the world mark set by American Marc Nenow two years ago.

"We just weren't ready for this race after all the travelling," said Kenyan coach Michael Kosgei. "But I believe we will do it here next year. I believe the world record will be under 27 minutes."

Race organizer, Indonesian timber tycoon Bob Hassan, put-up the money for half-million-dollar bonuses for the man or woman who set a new world best for the 10-km point-to-point road race.

Hasan was able to keep his money this year. Canada's Nancy Tmary won the women's event in 32 minutes 13.8 seconds, more than a minute slower than the world best set by Scotland's Liz Lynch-McColgan in Orlando, Florida, in February.

"This was probably the worst race I've run this year," said Lynch-McColgan, who came in a disappointing third. "I don't know what happened. I got cramps in my arms in the last two kilometres and I didn't even know where the other runners passed me."

The 23-year-old Scottish newlywed had been confident of grabbing the half million dollars after setting a world record for the 5,000 metres in California only a week ago.

Ngugi and Kipkoech, along with fourth-placed Koseiki Kepsukai, put in a repeat of their remarkable run in Auckland, New Zealand, a little more than a week ago, when the Kenyan team filled eight of the first nine positions.

Breaking out at the start, Ngugi and Kipkoech were well over 100 metres ahead of the pack by the two-kilometre mark, running side by side. Then a tropical downpour burst on the race.

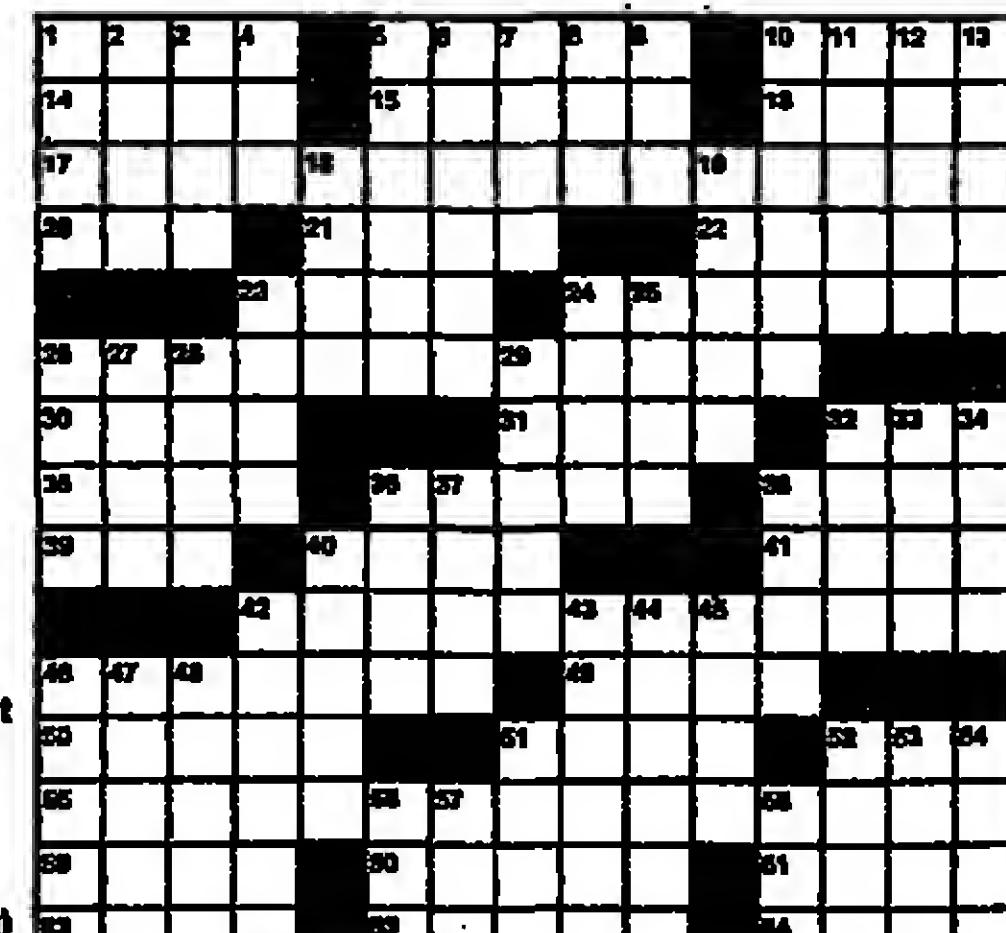
Although some of the runners welcomed the rain as a relief to their withering heat and humidity, Ngugi thought it slowed him down.

"It was a bother. I don't like running in the rain," he told a post-race news conference.

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword

by Betty Jorgensen



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Price	2. Against	3. Very dry	4. Prefix with com or god	5. Same old	6. Dried up	7. Entitled	8. Hgt.	9. Long	10. Open to all	11. Land et al.	12. Fr. governing body	13. Workload	14. Composer	15. State of mind	16. Flying prefix	17. Gr. warrior	18. Satellites	19. Hawaiian gods	20. Letters	21. Klamet	22. Be concerned	23. Non-resident	24. Like a jewel	25. Am. mail	26. Kite	27. Gr. warrior	28. Be concerned	29. Non-resident	30. Like a jewel	31. Satellites	32. Grandiose	33. Hawaii's gods	34. Hawaii's gods	35. Gold	36. Pot	37. Gardner	38. Dressed	39. Over —	40. Cutes	41. Infamously	42. Like a knight	43. Courageous	44. Carries on	45. Gold	46. Poetic title	47. Bell town	48. Slog	49. As well	50. Gold	51. Mt. Kett	52. Slog	53. As well	54. Color changer	55. Gold	56. Gold	57. Govt. op.	58. Gold	59. Gold	60. Gold	61. Gold	62. Gold	63. Gold	64. Gold	65. Gold	66. Gold	67. Gold	68. Gold	69. Gold	70. Gold	71. Gold	72. Gold	73. Gold	74. Gold	75. Gold	76. Gold	77. Gold	78. Gold	79. Gold	80. Gold	81. Gold	82. Gold	83. Gold	84. Gold	85. Gold	86. Gold	87. Gold	88. Gold	89. Gold	90. Gold	91. Gold	92. Gold	93. Gold	94. Gold	95. Gold	96. Gold	97. Gold	98. Gold	99. Gold	100. Gold
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Every evening from 7:00 until 11:00 he gives his thumb a grueling aerobic workout.

(Answers tomorrow)

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BLOOD TWILL MALTERED LAUVISH

Answer: "This soup tastes like dishwater!"

"HOW CAN YOU TELL?"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BLOOD TWILL MALTERED LAUVISH

Answer: "This soup tastes like dishwater!"

"HOW CAN YOU TELL?"

Print answer here:

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Yesterday's Jumble: BLOOD TWILL MALTERED LAUVISH

Answer: "This soup tastes like dishwater!"

"HOW CAN YOU TELL?"

Print answer here: <img alt="

Poll: Dukakis-Jackson ticket could beat Bush

WASHINGTON (R) — A Democratic ticket headed by Michael Dukakis with Jesse Jackson as his running mate would defeat Vice-President George Bush in a general election, according to a poll released Saturday.

Without Jackson, a Dukakis-Bush contest would be a toss-up, and alone Jackson would be crushed by the Republican vice president; but together the two Democrats would win, the Roper Organisation survey showed.

Dukakis and Jackson are neck-and-neck in the race for delegates to the Democratic presidential nominating convention this summer, but neither man is likely to win the 2,082 needed to clinch the nomination on the first ballot, leading to speculation the nomination will be brokered by party leaders.

Dukakis campaigned Saturday in Wisconsin, which holds presidential primary votes Tuesday, while Jackson was in Colorado, where presidential preference caucuses will be held Monday.

Until recently Democrats have appeared reluctant to criticise Jackson, but now New York City Mayor Ed Koch has levelled a public blast at the black civil rights leader, saying his policies would bankrupt the nation and that Jews would be foolish to vote for him.

Koch's comments, in radio interview and remarks to reporters

Friday, came less than three weeks before the important New York state primary, when 275 convention delegates will be at stake.

Koch, a Democrat, said Jackson was sympathetic to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"They (Jews who would vote for Jackson) got to be crazy, in the same way that they'd be crazy if they were black and voted for someone who was praising Botha and the racist supporters of the South African administration," he said.

The Roper poll, a survey of more than 1,000 voters conducted for U.S. News and World Report magazine, showed a Dukakis-Jackson ticket defeating Bush and the running mate of his choice by 47-42 per cent.

It was the first major poll matching a Dukakis-Jackson team against Bush.

Alone, Jackson would lose to Bush by 51-35 per cent, while Dukakis without Jackson would lose by 44-43 per cent, it showed.

Dukakis-Gore could do it, too. The poll also showed a ticket of

Dukakis and Tennessee Senator Albert Gore would beat Bush, but by a slimmer 45-44 per cent. Gore trails Dukakis and Jackson in the Democratic race.

Other polls have shown Dukakis is the only Democrat with a chance to defeat the vice president in the general election. Bush appears certain to be the Republican nominee since Senator Robert Dole dropped out of the race earlier this week.

Dukakis needs to win in Wisconsin, a dairy and industrial state, after a crushing loss to Jackson in the Michigan caucuses last Saturday.

But the Wisconsin voting is seen as only a prelude to the big contest in New York state, where Jews made up 25 per cent of Democratic primary voters four years ago.

Koch, who is Jewish and a strong supporter of Israel, said Jackson's domestic policies had yielded no trace of Honasan who escaped from his navy prison ship in Manila bay Saturday, taking with him 14 of his guards.

Honasan's wife, Jane, said she feared for her husband's safety.

"Take care. This time, they may no longer try to catch you alive," she said in a radio interview Sunday.

Honasan had been detained on the ship since his arrest in December for leading an attempted coup against President Corazon Aquino last August that left 53 dead and 300 wounded.

Philippine military vows to hunt Honasan 'forever'

By Chaitanya Kalbag
Reuter

MANILA — Coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan's escape from captivity Saturday has dramatically revived threats to Philippine President Corazon Aquino's power, analysts said.

"Honasan's escape couldn't have occurred at a less convenient moment for Aquino," an Asian diplomat said.

Aquino is scheduled to visit China from April 14 on her first overseas trip since November 1986.

Crucial talks on the future of the two U.S. military bases in the Philippines open Tuesday.

The same day about 100 top-ranking Japanese businessmen are scheduled to arrive in Manila to review Tokyo's flagging investments in the cash-strapped country.

"Everything has received a setback," the diplomat said. "If the country's most wanted man can slip through the government's hands so easily, embarrassing questions about the Philippines' stability are going to be asked again."

Since August, when Honasan led the most serious of five coup attempts Aquino has faced in her two-year rule, the embattled president has moved to end unrest among her troops.

She pushed through a 60 per cent pay rise for the 160,000-strong military and replaced Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos in a reshuffle of top military posts.

Last month she retired 30 general, streamlined command structures and demanded "more soldiers behind guns and less be-



Gregorio 'Gringo' Honasan

hind desks" in the fight against Communist rebels.

"I myself now feel more comfortable. I can plan now for the future," Aquino told reporters last week.

Clouded future

But political analysts said the future seemed clouded after Honasan's apparently easy getaway from a prison ship.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The escape snuffed government jubilation over last week's capture of three high-ranking Communist leaders on the 19th anniversary of the insurgency.

Analysts said the grim-faced Aquino had sounded almost querulous in a television statement Saturday evening.

Revealing that court-martial proceedings against Honasan had been about to begin, she said the coup leader had been given humane treatment. "But what have we received in return? We have received continuing bet-

U.S. officials say Noriega kidnap plan was discussed

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — Reagan administration officials discussed kidnapping Panamanian强人General Manuel Antonio Noriega and bringing him to the United States to stand trial. U.S. officials said Saturday.

But the officials, who requested anonymity, played down the plan and insisted no new decisions regarding Panama had been made.

The officials spoke after the Los Angeles Times reported Saturday that Secretary of State George Shultz had proposed the kidnapping idea to President Reagan this week. It said the plan was shelved after opposition from Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci.

In Rome, Shultz dodged questions about the report, but at one point called it hare-brained.

The Los Angeles Times said the idea was to bring Noriega to the United States to stand trial on drug-running charges.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said the United States has considered a wide range of diplomatic, political and military options in an effort to oust Noriega, but he refused to say whether kidnapping was among them.

Fitzwater said the military options did not include offensive

action but something similar to the troop reinforcements announced Friday. The Defense Department said it was sending 1,300 more troops to Panama.

"The only thing that's been approved is this increase in security forces" said one official who is staying in Santa Barbara while Reagan is spending a 10-day Easter holiday at his ranch nearby.

The Reagan administration has ruled out military intervention but warned that its patience with Noriega is limited.

U.S. officials confirmed published reports that a plan to kidnap Noriega and bring him to the United States to face the charges had been considered at a White House meeting last Thursday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, indicated that the plan, reportedly proposed by Shultz, had received little support.

They said the decision to send more security forces to Panama was made at the Thursday meeting and no decision on any new U.S. action were imminent.

Psychological warfare

Meanwhile, in Panama City, government sources Saturday condemned Washington's decision to fly in more American troops to defend the U.S.-controlled Panama canal.

A government official, who asked not to be identified, said the

United States was waging psychological warfare against its former ally in its drive to oust Noriega.

The Panamanian sources said the U.S. decision to send troops was an example of American aggression aimed at keeping control of the strategic canal.

Control is due to be passed to Panama on the last day of 1999, under treaties governing the narrow Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Also Saturday, Panama Archbishop Marcos McGrath set a Monday deadline for Noriega to reply to the Roman Catholic prelate's offer to mediate between the 50-year-old general and opposition groups calling for his ouster.

In a pastoral letter, he said: "Initiatives for resolving the crisis that is overwhelming the country must be taken... with the greatest haste possible." Otherwise, he would withdraw the offer.

The National Civic Crusade and other opposition parties have agreed to the talks, Mr McGrath said.

"Never have we Panamanians lived a lent with such tension, division and increasing want in great sectors," the letter said.

Red alert

Biazon said troops were guarding against possible attacks by Honasan's followers within the area who might want to destabilise the Aquino government.

The military has been on red alert, the highest state of combat readiness, since Honasan and his guards escaped on two rubber rafts.

Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez warned the media against printing or broadcasting interviews with Honasan.

"He poses a clear and present danger and the government signed an agreement March 23 aimed at ending the more than 6-year-old war.

Leaders of the U.S.-backed rebels and Sandinista government

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